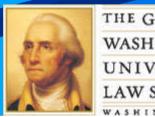
Corruption in Procurement

Christopher Yukins

The George Washington University



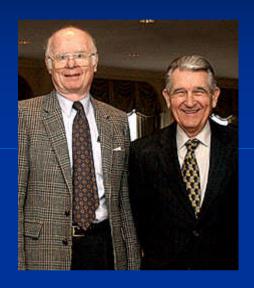
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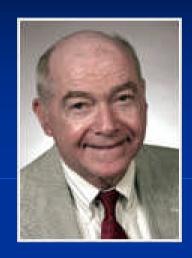
Topics

- Introduction
 - Christopher Yukins/GWU Law School
- Anti-Corruption in Public Procurement in the United States
- New Approaches to Fighting Corruption



Other Professors in Program





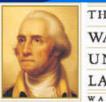
Fred Lees

Ralph Nash

John Cibinic (d. 2005)

Joshua Schwartz





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Reasons for Reform: *Desiderata*, Goals, Constraints?

- Transparency
- Integrity
- Competition
- Uniformity
- Risk Avoidance
- Wealth Distribution(*)
- Best value
- Efficiency (administrative)
- Customer Satisfaction

Traditional?

Transitional?

Current?



U.S. Tools for Fighting Corruption

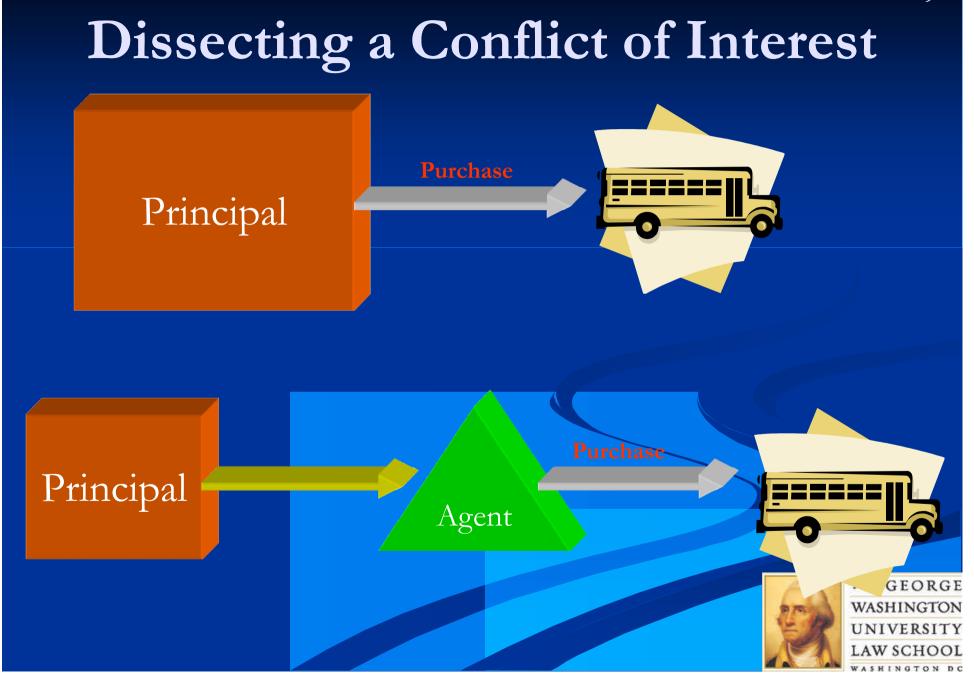


New Approaches to Fighting Corruption



What's Corruption?





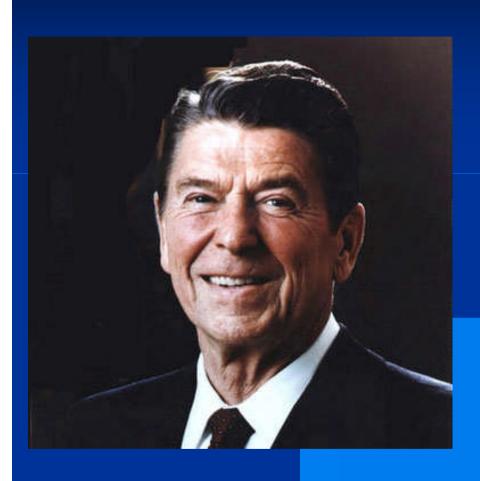
Dissecting a Conflict of Interest – cont'd



A Political History of the New U.S. Compliance Rules



Operation Ill Wind – 1980s



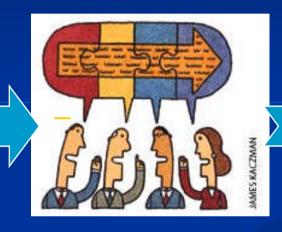
- 3-year investigation duringReagan administration
- Revealed cronyism and corruption in defense procurement
- Dozens of corporate and individual convictions, including an Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- Resulted in passage of Procurement Integrity Act, 41 USC 423
- Industry launched the Defense Industry Initiative (www.dii.org)



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Historical Progression







Sealed Bids Negotiated Procurements

"Frameworks"
Contracting

1990s



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More

Obvious

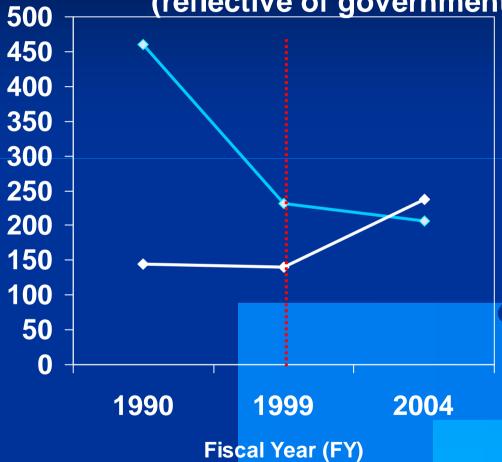
Problems

Duke Cunningham -**David Safavian** Congressman resigns after bribery plea California Republican admits selling influence for \$2.4 million Monday, November 28, 2005 (CNN) -- Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham

Ex-Aide To Bush Found Guilty Safavian Lied in Abramoff Scandal By <u>Jeffrey H. Birnbaum</u> Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, June 21, 2006; Page A01

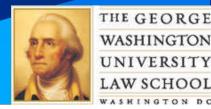
Acquisition Workforce & Procurement Spending Defense

(reflective of government-wide experience)



 Acquisition Workforce (In hundreds of thousands, Packard Commission Methodology)

DoD Procurement Spending (in billions of dollars)



Other Causes for Concern: Outsourcing of Procurement Positions



Which code of ethics – government or contractor's?

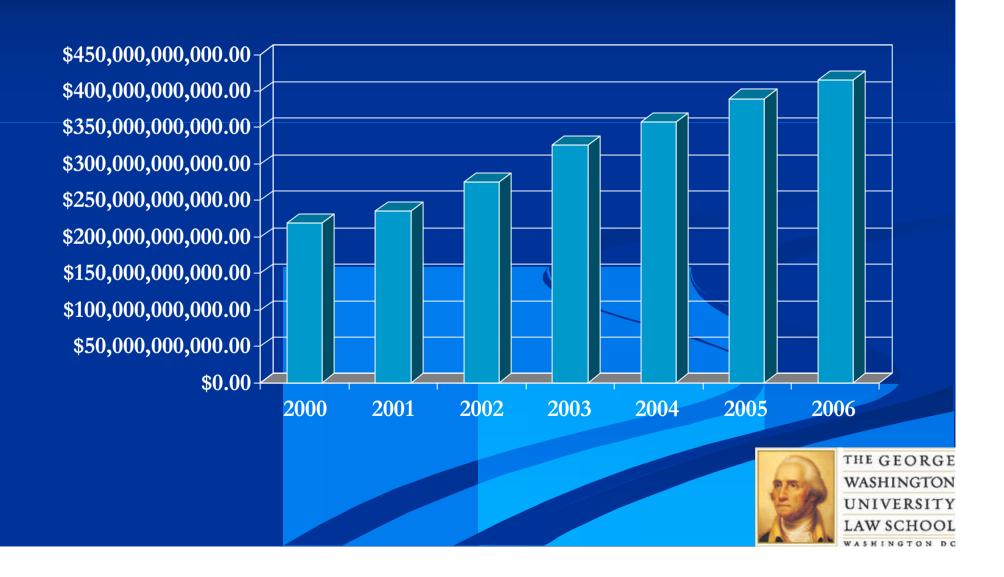


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WASHINGTON D

September 11, 2001

Total U.S. Federal Procurement (by fiscal year)



UN Convention Against Corruption (Art. 9)

Public Information

Advance award criteria and publication

Objective and predetermined criteria for award

Bid protest and appeal

Measures to control procurement personnel – e.g., rules and codes

Transparency, including in budgeting and accounting



U.S. Sentencing Commission: Organizational Sentencing Guidelines (revised 2004)



- Supreme Court has said that the sentencing guidelines are not binding on judges
- Reduced corporate sentences if compliance system in place



An Initial Comparison of United States and United Kingdom Corporate Compliance Systems Standards



U.S. Sentencing Commission Sentencing Guidelines - §8B2.1		U.S. Contractor Compliance System: Final Federal Acquisition Regulation Rule (73 Fed. Reg. 67064 (Nov. 12, 2008) (effective 12/12/08)	Preliminary UK Ministry of Justice & SFO Guidance for Corporate Compliance Systems, including <i>Consultation on Guidance</i> (closes Nov. 8, 2010)
1.	Standards and procedures	W/in 30 days: written code of business ethics and conduct	 "Clear, Practical and Accessible Policies and Procedures" A Code of Ethics; principles applicable regardless of local laws or culture. A policy concerning political contributions and lobbying activities. A policy on gifts and hospitality and facilitation payments. A commitment to making it explicit that the anti-bribery code applies to business partners
2.	Knowledge able leadership	plicit reference.	 "Top Level Commitment" Board expected to take a strong anti-bribery stance; CEO should take leading role. Senior officer should be in charge of compliance function. Decisionmaking structured to address risk.
3.	Exclude risky personnel	W/in 90 days: "reasonable efforts not to include an individual as a principal, whom due diligence would have exposed as having engaged in conduct that is in conflict with Contractor's code	 Where appropriate, employees should be vetted. A policy on outside advisers/third parties including vetting and due diligence and appropriate risk assessments.
4.	Training	W/in 90 days: business ethics awareness, compliance program	• Training to ensure dissemination of the anti-corruption culture to all staff at all levels within the corporate.
5.	Monitor, evaluate, reporting hotline	W/in 90 days: internal control system to facilitate timely discovery	 "Due diligence" and "Monitoring and Review" Regular checks and auditing in a proportionate manner. A helpline which enables employees to report concerns; safeguards for whistleblowers Financial controls Supply chain partners to have codes of conduct
6.	Incentives and discipline	W/in 90 days: internal control system to ensure corrective measures	 "Effective Implementation" Individual accountability Appropriate and consistent disciplinary processes.
7.	Adjust program to risk	W/in 90 days: review and adjust	 "Risk Assessment": Risk management to address corruption. Whether there have been previous cases of corruption within the corporate and, if so, the effect of any remedial action. Due diligence and risk assessments.

Conclusion

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